

MAY

Waktu: 30, 04

begin by proving that you have love and affection for them. How prove

do you ask. Why, not by words, but by deeds. Let me manifest that my oration to myself are uppermost in your mind, and that you prefer their counsel and happiness to your own indulgence and gratification. The habit, for instance, of speaking kindly whenever fit opportunity occurs, to all who are about in contact

th yourself, tho' it is lowly may be
your condition, and it secures good
will; and if you never neglect the oc-
sion, tho' it be to be trifled in itself,
showing that you are thoughtful for
others, be assured that the reward
is thoroughly attained. Culti-
vate your benevolence, that is the se-
cret; and genuine benevolence is ca-

ble of cultivation—no only as regards those who are living under direct and manifest suffering and distress—we are willing to aid the poor—who in the minor morals of our intercourse with each other. Come, smooth that rugged brow—for although you may be vexed and perplexed, you would know by this time that you have

right to annoy any one else by an unpleasant aspect—no, not even your family. And if morose and discontented, you must learn not to make any exhibition of it. These things form a large part of benevolence; and that is called politeness is nothing more after all, than an imitation of benevolence, which places others first—

RON BURR—INTERESTING REVELATION,

Mr. Treat of the St. Louis Union, writes from Havana that he has been endeavoring to obtain the permission of the Cuban government to inspect the slaves of Louisiana, which were re-

It is probable that Spain would suffer none except a Spaniard, to explore her archives, as the existing authorities know not what strange discoveries may

made. A year, or two ago, the legislature of Louisiana made an appropriation to procure copies of certain documents connected with the history of that State and an agent was sent to Madrid. At first he was denied access to the archives, but availing himself of a charge, of ministry, he finally succeeded in obtaining the

necessary order. The minister who refused was aware that his father, a brilliant envoy to the United States, at the date of the Burr conspiracy, seriously compromised his character and that of his government, and it was feared the records in question might contain the damning proofs. His rival and successor had no desire for any

recognition of the kind; and supposing that a revelation of the family secrets of his competitor would prove that the latter had no hereditary claim on the Spanish gratitude, admission to the archives at Madrid was obtained by the Louisiana agent. I have learned from an American gentleman who has just arrived here from Madrid, that the

arch has resulted in the discovery of many important matters, throwing light on the Burr conspiracy, and the conduct of General Wilkinson. In due time, it is presumed, the public will have possession of these interesting facts. At this place no American can claim admission to the archives except on bribery."

DECENCY.—We would guard the young against the use of every word that is not perfectly proper. Use no profane expression—allude to no sentence that will not put to blush the most sensitive. You know not the tendency of habitually using indecent and profane language. I may never

you grow up, you will find at your tongue's end some expression, which you would not use for any money. It is one you learned when you were quite young. By being careful, you will save yourself a deal of mortification and sorrow. Good men have been taken sick and become delirious, &

When informed of it, after a restoration to health, they had no idea if the pain they had given their friends and stated that they had learned and repeated them in childhood, and though repeated they had passed since they had spoken a bad word, the early impression

had been indelibly stamped upon the
 ear. 'Think of this ye who are
 tempted to use improper language, and
 ever disgrace yourself.
 It chills my blood to hear the blest Supreme
 loudly appealed to on each trifling theme;
 to maintain your rank, vulgarity despise;
 'to swear is neither brave, polite nor wise,
 'on would not swear upon a bed of death;
 'and ye who swear, ye swear in vain.'

What the poets say: Within five years there will be a railroad from the Atlantic Ocean across the great American continent, through the gold regions, to the Bay of San Francisco, said to be the finest harbor in the world.

the people of New York and San Francisco will then communicate by telegraph in five minutes, & the mails from London on the one side and to London on the other, so that intelligence from the one end to the other in a short period of twenty-three days will be witnessed un-

Home Journal.

THE REPUBLICAN.
Tuesday, May 9, 1849.

R. Morris, McManis & Co., Book, News-
paper and Periodical agents and general
collectors, are authorized to procure sub-
scribers and collect accounts for this Of-
fice.
Head-Quarters, Montgomery, Ala.

Candidates for Representative.
WILLIAM SCOTT, Esq.
J. F. GRANT.

We are authorized to announce
G. B. DOUTHETT, Esq., as a candi-
date for Tax Collector of Benton Coun-
ty, at the August election.

IF MAJ. JOHN A. FINDLEY
will consent, he is a candidate for
Representative of Benton County, at
the August election, he will be support-
ed by the friends of the Republican.

MANY CITIZENS OF MOBILE.

We have been furnished by a friend with
the following description of the ceremonies
of May Day Celebration, by the young La-
dies of the Jacksonville Female Academy,
which surpasses the necessity of any ex-
tended notice on our part.

It may add, however, that agreeably to
previous notice, a splendid supper was given
the same evening by the young Ladies
of the Academy. A numerous company
was in attendance, who seemed much de-
lighted with the festive scene, which was
enlivened by music on the Piano by Mrs.
E. L. Dickerson, and several young Ladies
who are taking lessons with her in music.

THE MAY DAY CELEBRATION.

The first day of May was a happy day in
our village. Our Female Academy, under
the guidance and direction of its accom-
plished teachers, Mr. John H. Caldwell and
Lady, celebrated this time honored day, with
the usual ceremonies. And though such
exhibitions are of frequent occurrence, the
readers will pardon us for sketching this,
as it appeared to us, with our reflections.
At about half past 10 o'clock in the morn-
ing, while busily engaged in our usual
duties, a rich strain of melody struck our
ear; again we heard it, and we discerned
in the music, the tones of juvenile
voices, singing beautifully. Enchanted, we
listened to the euphonic strains for a few
moments, unable to solve its meaning,
when it occurred to us that it was the first
day of May, and that arrangements had
been made by our Female Academy, for its
celebration. At this moment the process-
ion, still singing, appeared in view. It
was a delightful sight. Sixty lovely chil-
dren, ranging between the ages of six and
sixteen, all dressed in spotless white, with
the flowers of the season, entwined in their
flowing locks.

The procession was formed by twos, the
smallest in front, grading the next largest
behind until the young ladies of ripen years
were hindmost. A pretty little Miss who
had seen some 14 summers, marched in
front, bearing the banner of Spring—and
the Queen and her two Maids of Honor
brought up the rear. On they passed, all
life and gaiety, singing the songs of Spring.
As this procession, all innocence and
purity, passed by with hope and happiness
beaming from every countenance, our sym-
pathies involuntarily entered with them,
upon their childlike and graceful amuse-
ments. But we could not suppress, at
times, a feeling near a kin to sorrow, and
would feel the warm tear steal over our
face, when we reflected on the present hap-
piness of these children, and of the
changes which would be wrought by time.
How many of these innocent children, we
asked ourselves, are destined to enter upon
the active walks of life. Which of them
will be taken hence, while yet in childhood;
which will, while beauteous womanhood is
unfolding her graces upon their brows;
which will awake from the poetic fancies of
sanguine youth, upon a stern reality, and
ray of the pursuit of pleasure, "it is all
vanity" and which, cull from the num-
ous thorns, among which they lie concealed
the few rose buds of happiness.

The anxious faces of parents and friends
spoke of what was passing within; here,
might be seen the partial father-looking on
with breathless anxiety;—then, the eye
of the doting mother, as she gazed with
affection on her daughter, which none but a
mother knows.

At a short distance from the village, the
procession halted, where had been erected
a rustic throne, on which the Queen was
crowned, and at the foot of which all the
ceremonies came off. We found when we
went to the place, the procession had halted
and stood inward, and the Queen with her
Maids of Honor had passed between the
trees, and were seated on the throne facing
her Schoolmates.

The ceremonies were as follows, and in
the following order.
1st. Song.

2d. Crowning of the Queen, which was
done by the crown-bearer, Miss O. Statlam,
with infinite grace, who presenting her with
a sceptre of flowers, delivered a spirited
address.

3d. The flower strewers, four little Misses
of tender years, who acted their parts
with grace and childlike simplicity.

4th. Misses L. Terry and S. Fullenwider,
as sleepers, dressed with their crooks.

5th. Hope, by Miss Elizabeth White.

6th. Fame, by Miss Jane Williams.

7th. Music, by Miss Amanda Terry.

8th. The Queen of Flowers, by Miss
Mary Robertson, introduced by Miss Eliza
White.

All of which young ladies delivered suit-
able addresses in a highly becoming manner.
The ceremonies were now relieved by a
Song, by the School. After which came
the four seasons.

9th. Spring, by Miss Caroline Smith.

10th. Summer, by Miss Francis Wood.

11th. Autumn, by Miss Mary Stipes.

12th. Winter, by Miss Martha Grant.

bespoke them truly to be what their titles
denoted. And last arose the Queen, Miss
Elizabeth E. Smith. Her ease of manner,
and the dignity of her demeanor evinced the
good judgment of her School mates, in their
selection. She delivered her address so as
to charm the audience, both with the beauty
of her diction, and the graces of her person.
Many smothered voices, when she had clos-
ed, whispered, "long live the Queen."

To attempt a full and particular descrip-
tion of how each one of these lovely crea-
tures won the approbation of the audience,
by their peculiar graces, would occupy more
time than we have to spare, and let us suffice
it to say that the whole affair was con-
ducted with singular success, and met the
approbation of all.

The ability displayed by the young ladies,
and the thoroughness of their training, as
exhibited on the occasion, speaks the high-
est praise in behalf of the very gentlemanly
and highly qualified Principal of our Female
Academy and his Lady. We think our
village happy in being able to command the
services of two such worthy persons, to di-
rect the education of our daughters.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

MR. EDITOR:—I have read several
communications in the Republican in
favor of re-creating and re-establishing
the Banking system in our State. Al-
though they do not claim to create one
on the same principles, and in the same
name, but on a more objectionable prin-
ciple, and with less inducement to the
farming community, than the old State
Banking system. And after having
waited in vain this long, to see some
one come forward and refute their ar-
guments, I have concluded to come for-
ward even at this late day, and expose
as far as I believe it to be right, the
motives and arguments used by them.

In commencing a warfare with the
friends of Banks, I will not depend on
powder and lead, but go into the war-
fare with only three little smooth
stones, from the brook in one hand, and
truth and justice in the other.

Now, if ever, is the time to put down
these false and dangerous principles,
and policy, and to restore the Constitu-
tion of the United States, to its primitive
purity and object. So deeply were its
framers convinced of the influence the
money power had exerted in all the Ar-
istocratic Governments in the world,
that they declared in that instrument
that no State should emit bills of credit,
or make any thing but gold and silver
a tender in payment of debts. And yet
notwithstanding, it is excluded from the
constitution of the United States, it has
been received into the Legislatures,
and not only recognized as a constitu-
ent, but as the supreme principle of
Government; and money holders have
been associated by Legislative author-
ity into a privileged order, and endow-
ed with protracted continuance of ex-
istence. They have been authorized to
furnish us with an artificial currency of
two and three dollars in paper for
every one they have in specie, and are
allowed to receive from the people in
way of interest, from six to eight dol-
lars on each hundred paper dollars;
which would at six per cent, and two in
paper for each one in specie, amount to
twenty dollars, on each hundred in spe-
cie, which would double itself in less
than seven years. And if we put at 8
per cent, it will double itself in less
than seven years. Suppose five mil-
lions be put into a Bank to furnish us a
circulation of ten millions, which would
draw an interest of 8 per cent, it would
make sixteen per cent, on each specie
dollar. It would double itself in less
than seven years. Thus collecting a
tax from the people, for the use of an
artificial circulation, which only in-
creases the morbid appetite of mercan-
tile life, superfluity, vanity and ambi-
tion, over trading, over action and liv-
ing. These are the visible fruits of
Banking facilities.

This five millions of dollars which
we have been speaking of, if continued
two or three years, will draw from the
country ten millions of dollars, extra
of the five millions which was the
first principle; drawing in all say five
million millions of dollars, from the coun-
try in about thirteen years, and in
order to fill up this omission, the Banks
must issue that amount, which, with
an increased expense would draw lar-
ger amounts from the pockets of the
few producing classes of the country.

Every hundred dollars that is drawn
from the country in the way of inter-
est, is necessarily compelled to be sup-
plied with an increased issue, or the
circulation of the country must be di-
minished to that amount. And in
twenty-six years, this five millions of
dollars at sixteen per cent, would col-
lect twenty millions of dollars, not in
paper, but in specie dollars. This is
not fiction or superstition, it is plain
reason, and stubborn facts, and should
be commended to the consideration of
every man, who earns his living by the
sweat of his face.

Our Legislatures in transgressing
their limits and assuming to violate the
natural laws of trade, by interfering
with our domestic concerns, have con-
verted our State government into a tax
assessing, and a tax collecting machine,
assessing the poor classes, and favoring
the more wealthy; giving them the
reins of government in their own hands.

This monied government of the country
thus created, stronger than the po-
litical power, is given to those only
who have a property qualification.
Those who of all the rest deserve the
least favor. The actual controlling ef-
fective government of the country, is
now no longer a government of persons
as the Constitution of the United States
prescribes, but of money. The ques-
tion now is, shall we go back from free
principles, and overthrow in practice,
our admirable system of free govern-
ment. The leading and lauded max-
im of the friends of a Bank, is to give fa-
cility to commerce, that is, to give credit.

If it can be proved that commerce is
of more importance than agriculture,
or manufactures, it needs, or needs
more credit, or political favor than citi-
zenry; or the argument will be more
plausible. But if it be admitted that
commerce has no paramount claim,

over agriculture or manufactures, but
is rather less entitled to public favor
than either. How absurd must the
policy appear of conferring that favor at
their expense.

Say the Friends of a Bank, the idea
that a commercial community should
rely upon an exclusive metallic cur-
rency, is visionary and impracticable.
This argument is completely refuted by
citing Cuba as an example. "The an-
nual value of the commerce of that Is-
land (lying contiguous to Mobile) is
\$14,000,000, and her annual exports
are \$22,000,000. Havana as a com-
mercial city, ranks in the first class.
Being in this respect second to none in
the new world, New York only excepted.
The trade of Havana, and of Mo-
bile are similar in their general char-
acter. They both rest exclusively on
staple articles of prime necessity. If
therefore, Havana can transact in spe-
cie, seven eighths of the whole trade of
Cuba, why cannot Mobile with \$18,-
000,000 of trade, on the same basis.

We defy any man to prove that Bank
notes are necessary to the permanent
prosperity of trade. The commercial
history of Cuba from 1837 to '40, proves
what I have said to be true.

While we were suffering all the evils
attendant on paper money, her trade
was not interrupted. If there were six
or eight millions of dollars of gold and
silver in Mobile, all the trade of that
city, would be transacted without risk
or inconvenience, without the agency
of Bank notes. A certificate of deposit
is better than a Bank note. This spe-
cies of paper money, and merchants
checks, would answer all the purposes
of commerce.

If paper money be not made to take
the place of specie, the producing
classes of our State would soon possess
their proportionable part of the gold and
silver of the United States. I maintain
that if Havana can transact eighteen
or twenty millions of trade on a specie
basis, that Mobile can transact sixteen
millions on the same basis. And if Cu-
ba can transact \$44,000,000 on a specie
basis without the agency of bank paper
and preserve the healthfulness of trade
in such times as 1837 to 1841, that
Alabama can transact twenty-five mil-
lions on the same basis. We are fur-
ther told that we are surrounded by
Banks which furnish us with a depre-
ciated currency. To remedy this evil
we must follow their example, and
flood our country with our own depre-
ciated currency.

Another argument is that we are not
compelled to take the bills of other
States, it is our choice, in preference to
specie. These two arguments do not
harmonize.

It has been also intimated that our
produce finds a market in the States
of Georgia, Tennessee, and South Car-
olina, and that a Bank in our State
would supercede the necessity of re-
ceiving their bills. Wonder if they
will come here to borrow Alabama
money to pay our farmers and mer-
chants off in, instead of their own?

We are admonished by the friends
of Banks to resort to an artificial cur-
rency to relieve us of our embarrass-
ments.

I think from what I have already
said, it will be seen how far such a
system would relieve our country from its
present embarrassments.

The past history of our country
proves clearly that the addition of an
onerous credit and favor, only tends
to derange and confuse all kinds of
business. Such as we have witnessed
ever since our Banking system was
adopted. We have seen the importa-
tions of the country which directly re-
sult from mercantile action, constantly
running to excess with the progress of
our banking system, precisely at the
moment when our Bank circulation
was the highest, in fact the excess of
our importation was about the excesses
of our circulation. Our present em-
barrassment is the fruits of this cur-
rency, and the cost of which is enormous,
and falls directly or indirectly upon the
producing classes of the country. We
are told that commerce requires increas-
ed banking facilities, which is proven
untrue, it is one of the devices insti-
tuted, to convey the accumulations of
the laboring men into the pockets of those
who wish to evade the curse of earn-
ing his bread by the sweat of his face.

Another argument in favor of estab-
lishing Banks is, that it will induce capi-
talists to come into our country, that
agricultural pursuits holds out so little
inducement, that they, (the capitalists)
will not make investments. This ar-
gument is conclusive evidence that agricul-
ture, although of the most importance,
have received the least favor of all other
pursuits. Whatsoever expense falls
upon our country, either by trying ex-
periments in banking or otherwise, falls
not on the pursuists of other classes, but
upon the agriculturists.

The most plausible argument that I
have seen advanced, is that Bank facili-
ties are necessary, in developing the
hidden treasures of the earth, and erect
works of internal improvements in the
State. But I would ask, what testimo-
ny we have that these ends will be ac-
complished, we have had seven Banks
in our State, in full operation, some of
them ever since 1816. Our State
Banks were chartered in 1823, and with all
of their accumulations, there was no
Rail Roads erected, no internal im-
provements completed by their aid, but
a little debt left for the farmer to pay.
It is worthy of remark to say here, that
if with all the facilities afforded by the
Banks, in gone by days, did not enable
the merchants in Mobile to commence
and carry on business, that the idea of
a Bank affording facilities to commerce
is erroneous.

Mr. Editor, as I have this warfare to
myself, I hope it will be a sufficient
apology for extending this communica-
tion to such an unusual length. I must
ask leave to notice one more argument
advanced in favor of Banks, though not
advanced in your paper and that is, that
notes of the weaker Banks penetrates
into other States, and find a larger cir-
culation, than those of better Banks,
the incorrectness of this argument is
so plain to every reflecting man, that it

only needs to be noticed. Every body
knows that the complaint has always
been that the bills of bad Banks will
not pass as good money, and that their
circulation is so limited that they will
not answer the purposes of money, and
make such strong demands on their
Banks for redemption that they soon
expose their inability to pay specie.

Mr. Editor I have in this communica-
tion endeavored to use as few words
as I could that would convey sense,
in order to make it occupy as small a
space as possible and yet it is lengthy
and the subject is just commenced, be-
ing trailed upon. In conclusion I must
say that as I will be frequently called
upon to discuss this subject on the stump
and will be compelled to use some of
the arguments here in contained, hence
it is necessary to sign my name to it.
GEO. D. CUNNINGHAM.

From the Constitutionalist.
FURTHER FOREIGN
EXTRACTS.

A despatch from Baltimore, dated
April 28, gives us some further items
of intelligence. We learn from it that
an Egyptian army was reported on
route for Turkey. That the Turks
had seized on Russian Custom House
and were administering affairs them-
selves. Sulliman Pacha, an enemy to
Russia, had been appointed Minister of
War at Constantinople.

CANADA.

Advices from Montreal, to the 27th,
state that the last mob assembled in
great force. They burned La Foun-
taine, and house and stables, broke
windows, &c. In a house meeting
was held on the 27th, Chmns de
Marx, and resolutions passed praying
the recall of Lord Elgin. The speak-
ers advised peaceable measures, and
the people dispersed without further
disturbance. Parliament assembled in
the market house, but adjourned with-
out any action.

NEW YORK MARKET.

One of our despatches states that
the New York Cotton market on the
27th, was dull and had declined.—
Broadstuffs had advanced. Rice steady.

Another despatch, made up at a late
hour, states that Flour and grain had
slightly improved. Cotton was dull,
and a slight decline was submitted to.

We copy from the Charleston Mer-
cury of Saturday, the following items
of intelligence brought by the Cam-
bria, being more in detail than the de-
spatch received by us. The Mercury's
correspondent quotes fair Uplands at
four pence three eighths. The Cour-
tier's correspondent quotes at four
pence five eighths.

POLITICAL.

A decisive victory has been gained
by the Hungarian troops over the Au-
strian forces, in which the latter lost
thirteen hundred men, and twenty-four
pieces of cannon, and forty wagons.—
The Austrian General, finding himself
surrounded by a hostile population, and
cut off from his communications sur-
rendered the command of his troops,
and with three other General officers
threw himself under the protection of
the Russians in Wallachia.

Ben, the Hungarian General, is in
almost undisputed possession of Tran-
sylvania, and is making preparations
for the capture of Constadt, the last city
in the Kingdom which is held by the
Austrians.

The state of blockade in which Vi-
enna has been so long continued, was
formally announced to have terminated
on the 31st March, and martial law
was abolished. The Vienna papers
contain detailed accounts of the cap-
ture and destruction of the town of
Brescia by the Austrians, and the gen-
eral and indiscriminate slaughter of its
inhabitants. After a siege of eight
days, the town, or rather the ruins of
what was the town, fell into the hands
of the Austrians. The place was
bombarded for six hours, when a gen-
eral assault was ordered, and the streets
were carried at the point of the bayo-
net, and the unresisting inhabitants
were driven into their dwellings, which
were set on fire over their heads, and
houses and inhabitants were involved in
one general ruin.

DENMARK AND PRUSSIA.

Intelligence has been received of the
recommencement of hostilities between
Denmark and Prussia. The Danish
fleet, in attempting to capture the
tress of Reckenforde, were totally de-
feated, and a line of battle ship and a
frigate fell into hands of the Prussians.
These vessels grounded, within the
reach of the guns of the fort, and tak-
ing fire soon afterwards they blew up,
and all on board (seven hundred) per-
ished. A despatch dated the 3d of A-
pril, announces the blockade by the
Danes of all the German ports.

The King of Prussia had declined
the acceptance of the Imperial Crown
of Germany, and all is confusion at
Frankfort.

ITALY.

Letters have been received from Turin,
announcing that after Gen. La Marmora,
a Piedmontese General, had bombarded
Genoa for twenty-four hours, and the city had
been set on fire in several places, a deputa-
tion from the Municipality had proceeded to his
camp on the 6th, to request an armistice
of forty-eight hours, to give time to proceed to
Turin, to arrange a capitulation. The deputa-
tion proceeded to Turin, where they ar-
rived on the 7th.

A renewal of disturbances has taken place
in several towns of Italy, and the peri-
ous were engaged in active preparations to
resist the further progress of Austria.
On the 7th inst. Lord Palmerston received
an official notification of the blockade of
Palermo by the Neapolitan Government.
The King of Naples is making extensive
preparations for an immediate attack on
Sicily, which has hitherto been deferred in
consequence of apprehensions of an out-
break in Calabria.

FLORIDA.—The Republican says:—We
learn that there was a severe frost at Gary
Ferry on the morning of the 16th inst., and
that early vegetation of all description is
killed in East Florida.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The additional news received by Tele-
graph, which is given this morning, in the
highest degree important. A war between
Russia and Turkey may involve other Eu-
ropean powers. If Russia undertakes the
subjugation of Turkey, and the reduction of
it to a dependency of the Russian Empire, the
British and French governments will cer-
tainly interfere for the preservation of the
Ottoman. They will make common cause
with Turkey, to stay the rapacious hand of
Nicholas. Nothing short of the total con-
quest of the Turkish possessions in Europe
will satisfy his ambition. The possession of
the Dardanelles, the key to an immense
commerce in the heart of one of the most
productive portions of Europe, has long been
a favorite object with the imperial govern-
ment of Russia. What are the merits of
the present controversy, we were not in-
formed. In the absence of positive knowledge,
the presumption is a reasonable one, that the
quarrel has been provoked by the more pow-
erful party, whose desires and pride it is to
prompt aggression. But which ever party
has been first to move in this affair, it is in
every way probable that Russia will bend
all her energies to the accomplishment of the
great aim, which for seventy years she has
kept steadily in view. The war of many
years, without result, upon the Caucasian
would create a doubt of the ability even
of the hardy Russian to conquer the luxuriant
and enervated Turk, who has probably not
kept pace with the progress of the age in
military science. In the one case the
obstacle has been the inaccessible nature of
the country, not less than the courage of the
people occupying the mountain fastnesses of
Caucasus. In the other a more open
country, will invite the footsteps of the in-
vader, and in the last war with Turkey, Ru-
sia pushed her victorious columns into the
very heart of the Ottoman Empire, and dic-
tated peace within the walls of Adrianople.
But the sympathies, or what is stronger, the
interests of England and France and Austria
will be on the side of Turkey, and will
be active in her aid. These governments
will maintain "the balance of power" in Eu-
rope, at all hazards, and Russia will be
forced to choose between the relinquishment
of her prey, and seeing it at the cost of a
bloody and protracted war with a league of
the most powerful states of Europe. Her
sagacious monarch hardly be so blinded by
his ambition as to play for the stake a such
a hazard.

BY TELEGRAPH TO CHARLESTON.

We gather the following items of in-
telligence from the despatches of the Courier
of Monday last:

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.—Accounts
from New York to Friday evening state
that after the reception of the Steamers
news the market for this article was de-
pressed, and prices unsettled, but with a down-
ward tendency.

A despatch dated yesterday morning,
announces that Cotton was dull and heavy
at New York the preceding day, and that
the decline was about one eighth of a cent.

Mont. Ad.

We under stand that private dispatches
have been received, announcing an advance
of 2 centimes on Cotton in the Havre mar-
ket, and throwing some doubt on the Tele-
graphic quotations at Liverpool. As no
dates or particulars have reached us, we
must only await the reception of full ad-
vices.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.—The recent riots in
New York had caused much excitement in
Canada. The Governor General of Cana-
da was stated as he passed through the
streets of Montreal, and was compelled to
leave the city.

The Parliament was in session at the
time the attack was made on the building.
The House was first riddled with stones
hurled by the mob, after which they en-
tered and destroyed every thing, driving the
members out before them. The House
was then set fire to in various places, and
was soon destroyed, the Library and Public
Documents participating in the general
ruin.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

We are indebted to a friend for the fol-
lowing extract from a letter received by him
yesterday, dated.

MATAMOROS, April 20, 1849.

"Parades is kicking up the devil at pres-
ent. The pronunciamentos (insurgents) took San
Luis Potosi on the 17th instant, and have
marched on Queretaro. The troops sent
from here to put down the revolt have pro-
nounced in favor of Parades, and joined the
revolutionists as soon as they crossed the
mountains."

Our previous advices from Mexico repre-
sented that a formidable insurrection had
broken out in the vicinity of San Luis, and
that a large body of troops had been sent on
by the government to put down the insur-
gents. It is difficult to obtain from our
Mexican exchanges a satisfactory account
of any of the movements of the people, as
they exaggerate the successes of the gov-
ernment forces, and depreciate the opera-
tions of those hostile to the present adminis-
tration.—If the above intelligence be cor-
rect, we may expect the unfortunate repub-
lic of Mexico soon to be plunged into the
horrors of anarchy, if not a civil war.

N. O. Delta.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A joint special
committee of the Massachusetts legislature
recommends that a change should be made
in the penalties prescribed for all offences
now capital, except the one most flagrant;
and that every person found guilty of mur-
der in the first degree shall be punished
with death, and every person convicted of
murder in the second degree, shall be pun-
ished by imprisonment for life in the State
prison. A person killing another in a duel, within
or without the jurisdiction of the State,
shall be deemed guilty of murder in the
first degree; and every person who shall
be deemed guilty of murder in the second de-
gree. Duellists by this proposition are
placed in the same catalogue of crime with
assassins and cut-throats.

Mobile Herald.

We are informed that the village of Ma-
con in Fayette county, Tenn., was almost
entirely destroyed by fire, on Friday night,
13th April. Two entire squares were de-
stroyed before the flames could be arrested,
which includes the most business part of
the village. Slopes estimated at twenty-five
thousand dollars.

From the Mobile Tribune.
MILLWOOD, GREENE CO., ALA.,
April 18th, 1849.

Since the great frost on the 7th April,
1828, we have never had so destructive a
one as that on the night of the 15th inst.
As I then had more leisure to record some
observations on the seasons than at present,
I will give you some extracts from my
"common-place book," showing the com-
parative effects of the two frosts—remind-
ing you, however, that in those days there
was comparatively but little lands open in
this part of the country, and instead of
planting cotton on the 1st of March, we
were generally clearing land, and were con-
tent to plant it at the proper season, about
the 1st of April. Hence, you will not see
one word said about the effects of the frost
on cotton, for it was not up.

We will begin at the beginning of the
year 1828, which we opened thus, "the
winter of 1827-8, was the mildest ever ex-
perienced in this part of the country. There
was very little frost, if any, during the
whole month. The Warrior River was
higher than it had ever been known to be
before, since the settlement of the country,
and continued very high during the whole
month. The latter part of the month was
cool enough, however, to check the im-
pulse given to vegetation by the previous
warm weather, though there was very little
frost."

"Between the middle and latter part of
this month, I planted sugar cane, procured
from Louisiana, to test its adaption to our
climate."

"March. This was rather a tempestuous
month, with constant and heavy rains—
very windy, but no severe gales. So contin-
uous were the rains that it was not until
the middle of the month that the Prairie
hands were dry enough to sow oats. The
temperature of the weather was still mild
and no considerable check was given to ve-
getation during the month."

"April. On the 5th, 6th and 7th of this
month, the most severe frosts or rather
freezes occurred, which had ever before
been experienced here so late in the season.
The fields of wheat, which had entirely
headed, were totally destroyed, and in a few
days presented the singular appearance of
white heads and green stalks. The corn
was entirely killed to the ground. All the
new growth to the grape vines was entirely
destroyed with the embryo blossoms, and
many of them which were three or four
years old were killed to the ground. Of the
three successive frosts, much the heav-
iest was on the morning of the 7th. Every
thing on that morning was literally frozen,
and in shallow vessels, the ice was half an
inch thick. The foliage on the forest trees,
which on some descriptions was almost
fully grown, was totally destroyed, and
hickory trees in particular, of considerable
size, appeared for some time to have been
entirely killed. The sugar cane was by
this time coming up, and was less injured
than corn, or indeed almost any tender veg-
etable production, having been scarcely
frosted to the top of the ground, and none
entirely killed. Some of the plant canes
which had been exposed to the weather by
the washing rains remained in that situation
during the whole continuance of the cold
weather without injury."

"There was a conflict of opinion as to the
propriety of letting the frost bitten corn re-
main, or of ploughing it up and planting
again; but that was much the best which
came out from the old roots, &c."

"May 4th. The peach trees present a
most singular appearance, some of the
limbs having peaches as large as a nutmeg,
while others are in full bloom, having more
blossoms on them than at any time pre-
viously this spring."

From the above extracts you will per-
ceive, Messrs. Editors, that the April frost
of 1828, though more severe than that of
the 15th inst., had comparatively very little
influence on the prospects of the planting
interest—as not one word is said about
cotton; from which we may infer that none
of it was up, though the wheat was headed.
This year some persons have already plant-
ed twice and had two good stands, who have
not now a single stalk standing. That
spring was a very wet one: the present has
been unusually dry. Hence, the wheat
now is not supposed to be materially injur-
ed, and is much more advanced, as the early
wheat

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 13.—No. 21. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1849. Whole No. 648

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.
Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.
All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.
Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.
For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.
For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.
Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

CHARLESTON ADVERTISEMENTS.
Shackelford, Carlson & Graess, Factors & Commission Merchants,
No. 13 CENTRAL WHARF, CHARLESTON, S. C.
Tender their services in the Factorage & Commission Business to the Merchants of Jacksonville and its neighboring Planters.
No. 13, CENTRAL WHARF, Au. 1848. CHARLESTON, S. C.
Refer to
J. FORNEY & SON, YOUNG & NISBET, WOODWARD & PORTER,
Gilliland & Howell, Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, No. 7 HAYNE STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.
Landreth's Warranted Garden Seeds, and Implements for Farm and Garden use. THE S. Lander has on sale at his AGRICULTURAL DEPOT, No. 289 King Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.
A full assortment of all articles in his line, needful by the Farmer or Gardener, such as Ploughs, Cultivators, Harrows, Sowing Machines, Corn Shellers, Manure Forks, Spades, Shovels, and a general assortment of Garden Tools. In fact, almost every variety of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements.
D. M. LANDRETH, Sign of the Golden Plough, 289 King St.
G. & H. Cameron, Direct Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Crockery and Glass-Ware, 153 Meeting St., opposite Hayne St., CHARLESTON, S. C.
OFFER a large stock of the above Goods, at as low rates as they can be purchased in any City in the Union. March 6, 1849.
H. & W. P. HALL, Factors and Commission Merchants, No. 12, Central Wharf, CHARLESTON, S. C. March 6, 1849.
ROOSE VOLT, HYDE & CLARK (Late Roosevelt & Baber), Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, &c. No. 17 Hayne St.—Charleston, S. C.
H. L. ROOSEVOLT, SIMON HYDE, R. A. CLARK
April 4, 1849.
WILSON, BARNES & CO., Importers and Dealers in Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, No. 3, Hayne Street, CHARLESTON, S. C.
HYATT, McBURNEY & CO., Wholesale Dealers in American, French & British DRY GOODS, No. 9 Hayne Street, April 4, 1849. CHARLESTON, S. C.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Saddlery Ware-House. CONDUCT, JENNINGS & CO. No. 105 Meeting Street, S. H. CONDUCT, PETER JACOBUS, CHARLESTON S. C. B. JENNINGS. MANUFACTORY AT NEWARK, N. Y.
ROBINSONS & CALDWELL, FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MAGWOOD'S WHARF, JOHN ROBINSON, JAMES K. ROBINSON, JAMES K. CALDWELL, Charleston, S. C.

Factorage & Commission.
THE subscribers have for many years been engaged in the Factorage and Commission Business in Charleston S. C. through confined chiefly to South Carolina and the eastern part of Georgia. The Rail Road affording greater facilities of transportation, they would offer their services to those Planters and Merchants of Western Georgia and Alabama who may be disposed to try this market, for the sale of Cotton and other produce, and solicit a share of their business.
Arrangements have been made by the Planters and Merchants of this city, for which funds will be placed in the hands of its agent, Mr. Hurdin, of the firm of Peck & Hardin of Rome.
We will be prepared at all times through the business immediately, and through other means, to act as cotton and other produce consigned to us.
ROBINSONS & CALDWELL, Charleston, S. C.

New York and Savannah LINE OF OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.
THE splendid new steamer CHEROKEE, Capt. Thomas Lyons (late of the Wm. Smith & Co.), leaves Savannah for New York, on Wednesday, the 14th March, and on every alternate Wednesday thereafter. This ship is 1250 tons, built expressly for this trade in the most substantial manner, and with every regard to safety, comfort and speed.
The second steamer of the line, the TENNESSEE, is nearly ready, and will take her place in the line in a few days, so that one will leave New York and Savannah every Wednesday. The facilities and advantages offered by this line to the travelling public of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida, it is hoped will be tried and duly appreciated.
Persons intending to take passage in this line, are requested to call on the Central Rail Road Company, with whom necessary, run a special train to suit the arrival and departure of the steamers.
For freight or Passage, apply to
PAIDFORD & FAY, Savannah, or
SAML. L. MITCHELL, 191 Front St., March 12, 1849.—ly. New York.

THOMAS C. NISBET, Factor & Commission Merchant, SAVANNAH, GA.
Will give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care.
Liberal advances will be made on Produce stored.
Reference.—Messrs. Young & Nisbet, Jacksonville.

WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage, respectfully renew the tender of his services to his friends and the public generally in the above business.
FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE: is immediately at the Depot of the Georgia Rail Road, and they continue to receive cotton and other consignments per Railroad, without any charge for Drayage.
The subscribers their OFFICE and SALES ROOM on Broad-street, where one of the partners may at all times be found. Liberal advances made, when required, on produce in store.
PATIGNAC & EVANS, February 27, 1849.

Augusta Piano Forte, Book, Music, and Stationery Depot.
THE subscribers have always on hand, and are constantly receiving, a fine assortment of superior PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated manufacturers of Bacon & Benson, A. H. Gale & Co., Dubois & Son, New York, all of which are warranted of excellent tone, time and finish, and sold in times, and credit, equally as well as any made in this country or Europe. Also, a very large assortment of Music for all Instruments. A large quantity of Guitars, Violins, Flutes, Accordions, Drums, and all instruments used in Military Bands, always on hand. Their assortment of Books and Stationery, consist of School and Miscellaneous Works, Paper, Lithography, &c. Also, Letter and Foreign Paper of all qualities, and all kinds of Stationery and Fancy Stationery. The above will be sold low for cash, or on city acceptance.
GEO. A. OATES & CO., Next door to J. E. Marshall's, (formerly Dr. F. J. Way's,) 3 Drug Store, Broad Street, February 27, 1849.

Commission Business AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
Thomas W. Fleming, HAVING procured Store-rooms in the extensive FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE of MESSRS. BUSTIN & WALKER, On McIntosh Street in the City of Augusta, and asks for consignments of Cotton and other produce, pledging himself to guard and protect the best interests of those consigning to him.
The above WAREHOUSE is one of the best located in the City, it is thoroughly fire-proof, has no combustible material in its neighborhood—situated directly on the Rail Road, Hotels, Banks and the River. Those wishing to effect an insurance on their produce, can do so on better terms in this Warehouse, than on any other in the City.
To my old customers, the past will be a guarantee for the future—and to all those who may favor me with their business. I can only say, it shall be faithfully attended to.
Liberal advances will be made on all produce in Store.
T. W. FLEMING.

HIRAN ROBERTS, Wholesale Dry Goods Store, Nos. 73 and 134, Gibbons Buildings, SAVANNAH, GA.
CASH STORE.
THE undersigned is just receiving a fresh supply of
Spring & Summer Goods, which will be sold unusually low for cash or to punctual customers.
April 3, 1849. S. P. RUDSON.

GIBBS & McCORD, Warehouse and Commission MERCHANTS, JACKSONVILLE, GEORGIA.
Having established our selves in the above business, with ten years' experience, we most respectfully tender our services to the Merchants and Planters of Alabama, and solicit of them a share of patronage. Our location is central and convenient for all, and our attention will at all times be devoted to the interest of customers. Orders for Bagging and Rope and for Family Groceries will be filled at the lowest market prices. Liberal cash advances made on produce in store.
Messrs. W. W. Gibbs, & Co., our agent, persons wishing to ship Cotton to us, can at all times get advances on Cotton applying to them. THOMAS F. GIBBS, Dec. 1349. GIBBS & McCORD.

Riley's Sarsaparilla.
THIS is a Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, carefully prepared from ingredients that are recommended by medical men as the most certain for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Scalds, Eruptions on the Skin, and all those diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, the improper use of Mercury, &c.
Numerous certificates could be given of its efficacy in curing all other preparations, bearing the name of Sarsaparilla, are recommended to be long to establish its superiority over all others—and as it is made as it should be, according to a formula approved by the medical faculty, we would only refer to them and to the number of cures, of some of which this Sarsaparilla has been used, and who have been restored to health and the enjoyment of life by its use. In large bottles, price \$1 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. A liberal discount made in bulk. Sold wholesale and retail by HANLEY, RISLEY & CO., Augusta, Ga. Wholesale and retail dealers in choice MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, &c. Their establishment with HANLEY, REESE & CO., New York, and HANLEY, HARRIS & CO., Charleston, S. C. give them some advantages in procuring the most superior, in keeping a large assortment, and in selling at very low prices.
February 27, 1849.

HOTELS.
CITY HOTEL, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. BY P. CONDON. March 6, 1849.
AMERICAN HOTEL, Corner King and George Streets, CHARLESTON, S. C. BY F. A. HOKE.
PAVILION HOTEL, OLD STAND, Corner Meeting and Havill Street, CHARLESTON, S. C. BY H. L. BUTTERFIELD. Formerly of the Charleston Hotel. March 6, 1849.—lm.

WASHINGTON HALL, ATLANTA, GA.
BREAKFAST and dinner House for passengers. Meals and drinks at the discretion for the dejeuner of the cars. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.
HOLCOMBE & RICE, H. C. HOLCOMBE, Z. A. RICE, March 9, 1849.
F. S. HOTEL, AUGUSTA, GEO.
THE undersigned, respectfully informs his friends and the traveling public, that he has taken that well known House, the F. S. Hotel, located in the central part of the City of Augusta, and solicits a share of public patronage.
N. D. Greenleaf and Savannah Sales Office at this Hotel. Feb. 27, 1849.—lm.

B. B. Plumb & Co., Post Office Corner, (Wm. Haine's Old Stand,) AUGUSTA, GA.
HAVE now on hand and are constantly receiving supplies of Paints, Oils, Dry-Staffs, Glass-Paint and Undersized Medicines and Chemicals, and every article in their line of business, which they are prepared to sell at fair prices, and on accommodating terms.
Physicians, Planters and Merchants will find it to their advantage to call on us, as we are determined to sell only genuine Medicines, and should any article fail to give entire satisfaction, we will be pleased to have it returned.
D. B. PLUMB, Feb. 27, 1849. HENRY BACON, M. D.

United States Mail Line, NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM PACKETS.
Every Saturday afternoon throughout the Year.
Through to New York in 50 Hours.
The splendid Ocean Steam Ship NOR-THAMPTON, will leave Adger's wharves alternately every Saturday Afternoon throughout the year.
For Freight or Passage, having splendid State Room accommodations, apply to the Agent, at Charleston, S. C. HENRY MISKROON, Corner East Bay and Adger's S. Wharf. Price of Cabin Passage, \$25 " " Steerage, " 3
May 1, 1849.

WOODWARD & PORTER, ARE NOW receiving an extensive STOCK of seasonable GOODS
embracing almost every variety, demanded in this market. Their goods are thought to be generally of superior quality, and as they do not expect to be undersold, they invite all who wish to purchase, to call and examine.
Jacksonville Ala. April 24th '49.—6t
PAIDFORD & FAY, Commission Merchants, Bay Street, SAVANNAH, GA.

THE DEPARTED.
"The sweet to believe of the absent, no leave—
"As much as them before we shall meet them above."
The departed! the departed!
They visit us in dreams;
And they glide above our memories,
Like shadows over streams;
But, where the cheerful lights of home
In constant lustre burn,
The departed! the departed!
Can never more return!

The good, the brave, the beautiful—
How drearily in their sleep,
Where rolls the drowsy mist
Of the everlasting deep!
Or, where the mournful nightwinds
Pale winter's robe hath spread,
Above their snowy places,
In the city of the dead!

I look around, and feel the awe
Of one who reads above
Among the wrecks of former years,
In dismal ruin strewn.
I start to hear the stirring sound
From the leaves of withered trees,
For the voice of the departed
Seems borne upon the breeze.

That solemn voice! it mingles with
Each gay and careless strain;
I scarce can think earth's minstrelsy
Can cheer my heart again.
The glad song of the summer waves,
The thrilling notes of birds,
Can never be so dear to me
As these remembered words.

I sometimes dream that pleasant smiles
Still sweetly on me fall,
Their tones of love I faintly hear,
My name in sadness call.
I know that they are happy,
With their angel plumage on;
But my heart is very desolate,
To think that they are gone!

THE TRUE ARISTOCRATS.
BY C. D. STUART.
Who are the Nobles of the earth—
The true Aristocrats;
Who need not bow their heads to Lords,
Nor do to Kings their hats?
Who are they, but the Men of Toil,
The mighty and the free,
Whose hearts and hands subdue the earth,
And compass all its sea!

Who are they, but the Men of Toil,
Who clear the forest down
And plant amid the wilderness
The habitation and the town?
Who fight the battles, bear the scars,
And give the world its crown
Of name, of fame, and history,
And pomp of old renown.

These claim no grand heraldry,
And scorn the glittering rod;
Their crests of arms are noble deeds;
Their pageants is true God.
They take not from ancestral graves
The glory of their name,
But win, as erst their fathers won,
The laurel wreath of fame.

A SISTER'S LOVE.
More constant than the evening star
Which whiffs the breeze above—
Thine diadem—oh! dearer far
A sister's gentle love!

Brighter than the dew-drop on the rose,
Than Nature's smile more gay—
A living light which ever glows,
Warmed by love's purest ray.

Gem of the heart! Life's gift divine,
Bequeathed us from above,
Glad offering at affection's shrine—
A sister's holy love.

HOUSEHOLD ORDERS.
Rachel, go and comb your hair,
Betsy, stop your laughing there!
Kate, make haste and wash the dishes,
And Susan, mend your father's pantaloons.
Sunny, run and feed the hogs,
Jin, go out and bring some logs.
I'll whip you John, you know I will,
If you don't stop a kicking Bill!

INTERVIEW OF A SAILOR.—It is related in the life of a celebrated mathematician, Wm. Hutton, that a respectable-looking country-woman called upon him one day, anxious to speak with him. She told him, with an air of secrecy, that her husband believed unkindly to her, and sought other company, frequently passing his evenings from home, which made her feel extremely unhappy; and knowing Mr. Hutton to be a wise man, she thought he might be able to tell her how she could manage to cure her husband.
The cause was a common one, and he thought he could prescribe for it without losing his reputation as a conjurer. "The remedy is a simple one," said he, "and I have never known it to fail. Always send your husband with a snail."

The woman expressed her thanks, dropped a courtesy and went away. A few months afterwards she waited on Mr. Hutton, with a couple of fine fowls, which she begged him to accept. She told him, while a tear of joy and gratitude glistened in her eye, that she had followed his advice, and her husband was cured. He no longer sought the company of others, but treated her with constant love and kindness.

DESTRUCTION OF HUMAN LIFE IN THE MINES OF POTASSI.
This celebrated city formerly belonged to Peru, but is now under the government of Buenos Ayres. It is situated in the interior, about three hundred miles from the Pacific Ocean, being built in a narrow gully on the skirts of an elevated mountain. It owes its origin and importance to its silver mines, the richest in South America. The mountain of Potassi is the most elevated summit in this quarter, and is always enveloped with snow.
It rises to the height of 16,250 feet above the level of the sea, and 4,397 feet above the plain on which the city is built. The city must of course be nearly 11,900 feet high. This great elevation renders the climate cold; the environs are barren, the valleys almost destitute of wood, and the sides of the hills are covered with moss. The mountain is of easy ascent, and from its summit presented a grand picturesque view of valleys, lakes and mountains.
The population of Potassi once amounted to 100,000, but in consequence of the diminished importance of the mines, it has been reduced to 40,000. The streets are narrow and irregular; the houses are built of stone, and are only one story—they are without chimneys, and the apartments are kept warm by being closed and covered with alpaca skins, and by burning perfructury in them. On entering a house, the visitor, as the first salutation, is presented with a chafing dish of perfumery burning.
The mines of Potassi were accidentally discovered by Diego Haulen, an Indian peasant, when pursuing wild goats. Arriving at a steep place, he laid hold of a small shrub to prevent himself falling, but the shrub being unable to support his weight, was torn up by the roots, and disclosed to the astonished hunter a rich mass of silver lumps of which adhered to the earth and came away with the plants. Not long afterwards the discovery was made known, and the mine was opened in 1615.
From the first discovery of these mines to the year 1820, the quantity obtained from them amounted to the enormous sum of one thousand and fifty millions of dollars. The annual quantity thirty years, since was about five millions dollars. Although this product is reduced to about one-quarter of what it once was, yet they are still the most productive mines in South America.
These mines have caused the destruction of thousands of human beings in the latter part of the 16th century. Sixteen thousand Indians were constantly employed by the subscription of the mine to work in them. At present there are only about two thousand miners employed, who are well paid, and work from choice.

HOW RAILROADS AFFECT REAL ESTATE.
A writer in the Nashville Union, evidently a man of business and of observation, gives the following as the result of his inquiries as to the effect the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad has already had upon the value of Real Estate in that city and upon its life:
"I have taken some pains to make up something like an average of the present rise since the value two years ago, and find it varies in the country from one dollar per acre, in the mountains, to as high as fifty nearest Nashville; and that the lots adjoining the city have risen fifty three hundred dollars an acre, and many of them more than that, and the lands out from three to ninety miles from Nashville have generally risen and actual sales made at advances varying from five to fifteen dollars an acre. And the valley lands beyond this point in the mountains have risen from three to ten dollars per acre, near the road line. I have then determined that a fair and very low average rise on the lands ten miles each side of the railroad would be five dollars an acre already, which is a gain to the land holders of Tennessee, and on the line of road of \$64,000 per mile of road, equal to over three times the cost of the road, which will not be as much as \$6,000,000, fully equipped and ready to run. The rise in town property is not less in as great a proportion, at least \$1,000,000, which added to the \$64,250,000, would make \$10,250,000.
The mountain land, the best valuable in the State, within ten or fifteen miles of the railroad line, that would not, twenty years ago, command one cent per acre, is now ready sold at a dollar and upwards.
These are facts worthy of consideration, particularly where there is scarcely a land or city property holder, whose stock is not already more than realized to him in the rise of his property."

AN EXAMINE WORTH FOLLOWING.—On the 5th ult., the pioneers of Holmes county, Mississippi, met at Livingston, the county seat, and organized a company to build a Cotton Factory in that neighborhood. These sensible men are getting tired of selling their raw cotton at five cents a pound, when by simply spinning it into yarn it will bring them twelve cents instead of five. All experience demonstrates the important fact that it is as easy to convert two pounds of cotton into yarn by the aid of good machinery, as it is to raise one of the raw material. For spinning the two pounds, the world never pays less than twelve cents; for raising the one pound, it seldom pays over six. Why then should cotton growers be less willing to spin than to give their great staple?

BROWNLOW ASSASSINATED!—A gentleman was in our office on Monday and informed us that he had received a letter from a friend residing near Jonesboro' stating that W. G. Brown, w. editor of the Jonesboro' Whig, had been assassinated in the street by a man by name of Ryland—that Ryland struck him on the back of the head, fracturing the skull in such a manner that three pieces of the bone came out. We give the report as we have received it, and see no reason to doubt its correctness. At any rate, the character of the man being considered, it will meet with general credence.—Rutherford Banner.

COMPARISON OF TAX COLLECTORS.—The Wetumpka Guard says, in relation to the compensation of Tax Collectors: "We have been requested to give our opinion of the clause in the Revenue Law, specifying compensation to Assessors and Collectors of State and County Taxes numbering section 74. Our correspondent says that 'it is a matter of contention whether the Collector is to receive common County and State Tax separate, or the whole amount only to be counted.'"
The Guard adds—
"We can but answer our correspondent that we had no hand in making the Law, nor do we claim for ourselves a thorough and correct construction, but we think it is very clear that the two species of taxes are to be counted separately. The county should, we think, under this clause, count and settle the per cent, with each Collector for collecting the County Tax, and the Controller count and pay the Collector his per cent, on the State Tax. It is as a matter of course, a question of some interest to the Collector as to the people."

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—An invention that is destined to prove of the greatest advantage in the casting of iron hollow ware has been contrived and perfected by Mr. J. Thomas J. Lovegrove, of Baltimore. By an ingenious application of the law of centrifugal force, he has contrived a machine by which iron pipe may be cast with singular rapidity, doing away, in the process, with the old method of "core" casting—casting in short lengths and around a mould.
The invention of Mr. Lovegrove consists of an iron mould, suspended horizontally and arranged for the introduction of the melted metal, by means of a trough at one end. As the metal is introduced, a slight depression at one end is effected by means of a suitable tackle; and the revolution of the mould immediately commences; by the time all the metal is introduced the mould is elevated to its true position, the gravitation having carried the fused metal to the end of the mould, and it suddenly revolves for about half a minute with considerable velocity, distributing the metal equally to the surface throughout the entire length of the mould from the centrifugal force of the revolution. The vacancy in the centre is of course regulated by the amount of metal, the pipe being made of any degree of thickness required.

GETTING INTO A HARD PARTY.—A gentleman who was in Washington last summer, relates the following anecdote.—Col. Haskell, with three or four others, was standing in front of the U. S. Hotel, when a Virginian accosted them, stating that he had a couple of negroes to sell, and would like to find a purchaser. Haskell, who is always ready for fun, told him that there was a gentleman in the reading-room who was desirous of buying a lot. Accordingly he walked to the reading-room and pointing to John P. Hale, said, "there's the man." The Virginian walked up to Hale, spoke to him, and offered to sell him the negroes.—The surprise of Hale at the proposal to sell him a negro may be easily imagined. His face colored at the indignity, and he would probably have shown some temper, when he saw Haskell vainly attempting to suppress his laughter. The truth dashed upon him. The Virginian pointed to Haskell. Hale then said, "I am John P. Hale, the notorious abolitionist and that (pointing to Haskell) is the man who has his hat at Cerrito's. You are in a bad crowd, my friend." "I believe I am," exclaimed the Virginian, and walked away, gazing very intently, first at Hale and then at Haskell.

THE COURT OF DEATH.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Concordia Intelligence, in speaking of the funeral of Dr. Harrison, says:
"To have an idea of the multitude of doctors in New Orleans, you should have seen this funeral. Brace after brace, file after file, column after column, on they came, a grim array, enough to frighten death itself; men of noble attire, but dark as night, satulines as stones, solemn as the grave, and who have faced disease and suffering in so many shapes, that their features have become fixed and insensible of emotion. As they stood around the vault, they looked more like funeral sutors than human beings."
THINK OF IT.—A humming-bird once met a butterfly, and being piqued with the beauty of its person and the glory of its wings, made an offer of perpetual friendship.
"I cannot think of it," was the reply "as you are so turned at me, and called me a drawing out 'impossible'—exclaimed the humming-bird. I always entertained the highest respect for such beautiful creatures as you."
"Perhaps you do now," said the other, but when you insulted me, I was a caterpillar. So let me give you this piece of advice: never insult the humble, as they may one day become your superiors."

GOVERNOR CHAPMAN ON BANKING.—We are informed that the present Executive is much misrepresented as to his views on the subject of Banking. We have it from good authority that the Governor is not disposed to run counter to the known opinions of a majority of the people on that question, and that he would willingly, in case of his reelection, sign any bill that might be passed by the Legislature instituting a system of banking whose provisions would not clash with the principles of the constitution.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL TRADER'S COLUMN: PLANK-ROADS.
As this is the season for forming companies to build plank-roads, we reproduce in our paper to-day for the information of all concerned, the letter of Senator Geddes, which appeared in the Western State Journal in August last. Mr. Geddes is known as the Father of Plank Roads in this State, and there is probably no man in the State who understands the subject better.—Oswego begins to experience the benefits of plank roads, and to appreciate their importance to all classes and branches of business. A number of roads have been completed in this country, all of which are paying handsome dividends and contributing largely to the general business of the city and country. The Oswego and Onondaga plank road, sixty miles long, is now intersected by various branches, by two from the village of Pulaski, and the third, in that direction, is now building from Port Ontario, to connect with the Rome road at New Haven. The road running south from Pulaski to Union Square, connects with the central square road through the city Syracuse. Another road has been built from the village of Fulton to Hannibal. A road was commenced last season, to run from Oswego to Hamblin and Sterling, of which five miles from this city was completed, and toll gate put up, which is doing a good business. The residue of the road is under contract, and the lumber coming on the ground, to be completed in the ensuing season. A company has been formed to build a road from Oswego to Syracuse, and the stock is nearly quite all taken, and the lumber is being procured. Another company has just formed, to construct a road from this city to the town of Hastings.

Plank roads, are no longer an experiment here. The certainty of ample returns to the investment of capital, and the great advantages secured to the trading and agricultural interests, have been demonstrated and established.
PLANK ROADS.—Plank roads are becoming very common in those parts of the country where timber is cheap, and where the soil is unsuited to the construction of good roads. The first plank road made in the United States was the one running from the city of Syracuse to Central Square, upon which the company commenced taking tolls on the 15th day of July, 1846, so that the road has now been in use two years. This road was constructed upon a very favorable circumstances.—The right of way cost the company nothing, and the bed of an old and much travelled road being used, there was no need of grubbing or grading required. The soil was a mixture of clay and sand, and was very easily worked. Lumber, delivered on the line, and distributed so as to be convenient to place in the track, cost only about \$5.20 a thousand feet board measure. The first cost of the road was but little, and the immense amount of travel over it made the receipts into the treasury very large. So favorable were all these circumstances that the company have never exacted more than about three-quarters the amount of tolls they were entitled to by law.—The success of this road had the effect to produce a fever, and plank roads have become the order of the day.—Onondaga, Oneida, and Oswego counties are being covered with a network of plank roads. From Oswego to Utica by way of Rome, and from Oswego to Syracuse by way of Central Square, are the longest lines. From Utica three or four roads radiate. From Syracuse, two are to go north, one south, and one east. There may now be one hundred in the course of construction in the State. Some of these may prove losing concerns to the stockholders; and the "hot water" with which people have embarked in this new thing may, in many cases, lead to a reaction in which the pendulum will swing as much too far the other way.

Plank roads are much superior for the traveller, to any other road over constructed in this country; and where lumber is to be had at low prices, and there is a great amount of travel, it is certain that handsome dividends will be made by the company; but there must be these two favoring circumstances to justify their construction: for, if the lumber costs too much, then it will wear out or rot out before it is paid for; if the lumber costs but little, and there is but little travel, it will rot out before that little travel pays for it. Where the lumber costs but little, then the sooner it is worn out the sooner the money is paid by the travel into the treasury, with which to rebuild and pay interest.

The question of how much money can be earned by a road of hemlock plank (which is the kind of timber thus far used in this State) before it will wear out, under the rates of tolls established by the general plank road law, is the first one to answer, in order to determine how much may be paid for plank in those cases where the company are sure of sufficient travel on the road. Inquiries have been made in Canada to determine how much pine which is the lumber there used, will earn in a plank road; but the plan of cutting their gates to the highest bidder by the year, makes it impossible to determine what amount of money is paid for toll. Upon the Syracuse and Central square road, great care has been taken to keep record of the receipts of every day at each of the gates, and as there is no commuting of tolls, and no persons excepting the di-

DRY, WHAT'S YOUR NAME?
"Michael Denbowe."
"Michael do' know who? Well, if you don't know who, who in thunder does?"

GOVERNOR CHAPMAN ON BANKING.—We are informed that the present Executive is much misrepresented as to his views on the subject of Banking. We have it from good authority that the Governor is not disposed to run counter to the known opinions of a majority of the people on that question, and that he would willingly, in case of his reelection, sign any bill that might be passed by the Legislature instituting a system of banking whose provisions would not clash with the principles of the constitution.

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Amendments to the Constitution.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS No. 1.

Proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alabama: Section 1. *Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened,* That the following amendments be and the same are hereby proposed to the Constitution of the State of Alabama:

"Strike out the ninth section of the third article of the constitution" and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"Section 9. The General Assembly shall cause an enumeration to be made in the year eighteen hundred and fifty and every ten years thereafter, of all the white inhabitants of the State and the whole number of representatives shall at the first regular session after such enumeration, be apportioned among the several counties, cities or towns entitled to separate representation, according to their respective number of white inhabitants, and the said apportionment, when made, shall not be subject to alteration until after the next census shall be taken—the number of Representatives shall not exceed one hundred, and the number of Senators shall not exceed thirty three; yet each county notwithstanding it may not have a number of white inhabitants equal to the ratio fixed, shall have one representative."

Strike out the thirteenth section of the third article of the constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Sec. 13. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years: Yet at the general election after every new apportionment, elections shall be held anew in every senatorial district, and the Senators then elected, when convened at the first session thereafter, shall be divided by lot into two classes as nearly equal as may be. The seats of those of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, and those of the second class, at the expiration of four years, dating in both cases from the day of election, so that one half may be biennially chosen, except as above provided.

Sec. 2. *Be it further Resolved.* That the sheriffs and other officers holding elections on the first Monday in August eighteen hundred and forty nine, shall ask of each voter as he deposits his ballot, are you in favor of "Resolutions Number one," for amending the constitution, and shall register his vote according to his answer, and make due returns thereof: *Provided,* That each voter may endorse on his ticket "For Resolutions Number one," or "Against Resolutions Number one," or of which said sheriff or other officer shall make due return to the Secretary of State according to the constitution, and within thirty days after the election.

L. P. WALKER, Speaker of House of Representatives.
JOHN A. WINSTON, President of the Senate.
Passed 4th March, 1849.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS No. 2.

Proposing amendments to the Constitution.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That the following amendments to the Constitution of the State of Alabama be proposed to the people of said State, and that if a majority of all the people voting for representatives at the next general election thereof, shall vote in favor of the election of Judges of the Circuit Courts, and also of the Judges of the inferior Courts, by the people, and the next General Assembly shall ratify the same according to the Constitution, then the proposed amendment hereinafter set forth shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution. But if a majority of all the people voting as aforesaid for representatives, shall vote for the election of Judges of the Circuit Courts, by the people, and the next General Assembly shall ratify the same according to the constitution, and a majority of such voters for representatives shall not vote in favor of the election of Judges of the inferior courts by the people, or the same shall not be ratified as aforesaid; then the said proposed amendment, with the exception of, and without the following part therein, to wit: "and for the election of Judges of the Courts of Probate, and other inferior courts, (not including Chancery) by the qualified electors of the counties, cities or districts for which such courts may be respectively established"—shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution:—And if a majority of all the voters, aforesaid, for representatives shall vote for the election of Judges of the inferior courts by the people, and the same shall be ratified, as aforesaid, and a majority of said voters shall not vote for the election of the Circuit Courts, or the same shall not be ratified, as aforesaid, then the amendment, hereinafter set forth, with the exception of and without the following part of it, to wit: "for the election of the Judges of the Circuit Courts by the qualified electors of their circuits, respectively and" shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution: That is to say, at the end of the twelfth section of the fifth article of the constitution, add—But at and after the session of the General Assembly to be held in the winter of the years eighteen hundred and forty nine—fifty—the General Assembly shall provide by law for the elections of Judges of the Circuit Courts by the qualified electors of their circuits, respectively, and for the elections of Judges of the Courts of Probate, and other inferior courts (not including Chancery) by the qualified electors of the counties, cities or districts for which such courts may be respectively established. The first Monday in November, in any year, shall be the day for the election of such Judges by the people; or, such other day, not to be within a less period than two months of

the general election for Governor, members of the General Assembly, or members of Congress, as the General Assembly may by law prescribe; but no change to be made in any circuit or district, or in the mode or time of electing, shall affect the right of any Judge to hold office during the term prescribed by the constitution; except at the first elections thereof, to be made by the people, after the ratification of these amendments, or either of them; which elections shall then all be had on the same day throughout the State; and the terms of the Judges then to be elected, shall commence on that day. Vacancies in the offices of Judge shall be filled by the Governor, and the persons appointed thereto by him shall hold office until the next first Monday in November, or other election day of Judges, and until the election and qualification of their successors respectively. And the General Assembly shall have power to annex to the offices of any of the Judges of the inferior courts, the duties of clerks of such courts respectively.

Be it further Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriff, and other officers charged by law with the superintendence of the next general election for representatives, to be held on the first Monday in August, in the year 1849, to ask each voter for representatives, as he hands in his ticket—1st. Are you in favor of the election of Circuit Court Judges by the people? and to endorse his answer, if in favor thereof, thus: Judges of the inferior Courts, yes; or if against, thus: Judges of the inferior Courts, no. And the several Sheriffs and other returning officers, shall make their returns, respectively, of the vote upon the said proposed amendments, and each of them within thirty days after said election, to the Secretary of State, who shall communicate them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, within the first week of the next session of the General Assembly. And for a failure to perform the duties herein prescribed, the said Sheriff, or other officers shall forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars to be sued for and recovered as in other cases of forfeiture by public officers to the State. And it is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of State, within sixty days after the next general election, aforesaid, to notify the sheriffs, respectively, of such failure of the Sheriff, or other officers.

And be it further Resolved. That the Secretary of State be required to cause these resolutions to be published for three months next before the said general election, in one newspaper printed in each of the following places, to wit: Mobile, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa and Huntsville.

L. P. WALKER, Speaker of House of Representatives.
JOHN A. WINSTON, President of the Senate.
Passed 1st March, 1848.

Secretary of State's Office
MONTGOMERY, Ala. 23d April 1849.
I certify the foregoing to true copies of the original deposited in this office.
W. GARRETT, Secretary of State

§2. If any sheriff or officer, holding, or returning, or managing, any election in this State, shall fail to perform the duties required of him by this act, such sheriff or other officer, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in any court having jurisdiction thereof, one half to the use of the State, and the other half to any person who may sue for the same; and shall also forfeit his office, and shall be incapable of holding the same again for the term of six years.

§4. It shall be the duty of the several returning officers, mentioned in this act, to return the number of all those, who may vote for representatives, and not for the proposed amendments, to the Secretary of State, at the same time and in the same manner that they return the votes for and against the proposed amendment to the constitution. See *Cong. Digest* Page 49—Sections 2 and 4.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! AND NO MISTAKE.

THE citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity are respectfully invited to call on the subscriber and examine his Stock of

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of printed Lawns, French Muslins, Bareges, Silks, and Silks, Tissues, Swiss, Mull and Jaconet Muslin, Scotch and French Ginghams, and a large variety of Prints; also a well assorted stock of

Ready Made Clothing.

Panama Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes &c. Which he pledges himself to sell as cheap if not

A Little Cheaper

than they can be got any where else. CALL EXAMINE AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF. JOSEPH SELLBACH.

May 15, 1849.—17

REGULAR STEAM SHIP LINE

FROM

Charleston to Philadelphia.

The Steam Ship

COLUMBUS.

will leave Charleston for Philadelphia on Thursday 17th inst. and will continue leaving on the same day, every alternate week, until further notice.

For engagements of passage apply to

H. F. BAKER,

at Fitts's Wharf.

Cabin passage, \$10.

Stowage do \$10.

The Steam Ship CAROLINA, now building in Philadelphia, will complete the weekly line between the two cities.

May 1, 1849.

Notice.

WILL open and hold an election in the first District, 72d Reg. Ala. Militia, on the second Sunday of June next, for the purpose of electing a Lieutenant Colonel, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Lieut. Col. A. C. Yoe. C. SUBLETT, shif. May 15, 1849.

THE subscribers have this day associated themselves in the Factorage and Commission business, under the firm of Shackelford & Greaser.

P. R. SHACKELFORD,
C. A. GREASER,
No. 13, Central Wharf,
Charleston, S. C.
May 15, 1849.—21.

State of Alabama,

St. Clair County.

Orphans' Court, Special Term, 18th day of April, 1849.

THIS day came into Court, Abraham Green, the administrator of all and singular the goods, and chattels, rights, and credits of James Morgan, late of said county, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, and the Court having examined said accounts, reports the same for allowance at a Regular Term of the Orphans' Court, to be held in and for said county, at the Court House in Ashville, on the first Monday in July next.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication of said settlement be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, for at least four days previous to said 1st Monday, notifying all persons interested in said settlement to be and appear at the Court House, in the Town of Ashville, on said first Monday, and show if they have anything to allege, why said account should not be allowed, and settlement be made as above stated. A true copy from the minutes.

Attest. ROSS PHILLIPS,
Clerk of the County Court.
May 15, 1849.

State of Alabama,

Benton County.

County Court, sitting for Orphans' Business, May 14, 1849.

THIS day came into Court, Pinkney Woolley, Administrator of the Estate of Basil Woolley, deceased, by Martin and Thompson their attorneys, and filed their petition, setting forth that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain lands therein described, situate in the county of Benton and State of Alabama, known and distinguished as the East half of Section 14, Township 14, and Range 7, East, except 49 acres of the West line, and the South East fourth of Section 16, Township 14, and Range 7, East. Also the East half of Section 15, Township 14, and Range 7, East, all lying and being situate in the County of Benton. That it is necessary to divide the before mentioned tract or parcels of lands between the heirs of the said Basil Woolley, and that said lands cannot be equally fairly and beneficially divided among the said heirs without a sale thereof.

That said Basil Woolley left the following named children and heirs at law of his estate, to wit: Robert A. Woolley, Irby Woolley, Pinkney Woolley, Jennet Jones, wife of Hugh Jones, formerly Jennet Woolley, Minor Woolley, Andrew J. Woolley, Basil Woolley, Sabry C. Washburn, wife of Thomas Washburn, formerly Sabry Woolley, Ann E. Brown wife of Guion J. L. Brown, formerly Ann E. Woolley, all of full age, who reside in the State of Alabama, and Althea Hays, wife of Edward Hays, formerly Althea Woolley, who is of full age, and resides in the State of Louisiana, Mary C. Woolley, a minor, over the age of fourteen years, who resides in the State of Alabama, and for whom James C. Gray has been appointed guardian, *ad litem*.

Alleging that it is necessary to sell said lands for the purpose of making an equal, fair and beneficial distribution among the heirs of said deceased, and that an equal, fair and beneficial division among the heirs, cannot be made without a sale thereof, and further showing among other things, that Althea Hays, wife of Edward Hays, one of the heirs of said estate, resides beyond the limits of this State; and that the said Althea Hays, and her husband Edward Hays, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for forty days, notifying all persons interested, to appear at a regular term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in July, A. D. 1849, to answer said petition, or the same will be taken as confessed.

Witness: A. WOODS,
Clerk of said Court at office.
Attest: A. WOODS, Clerk.
May 15, 1849.—31.

Notice.

WE the undersigned commissioners who were heretofore appointed by the Orphans' Court of Benton County, to divide the Real Estate belonging to the Estate of Samuel C. Chambers deceased. Will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in July, A. D. 1849, to answer said petition, or the same will be taken as confessed.

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Witness: A. WOODS,
Clerk of said Court at office, this 4th day of May, A. D. 1849.
Attest: C. G. HALL, Clerk.
May 8, 1849.—m 3m.

State of Alabama.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, April 11th, 1849.

THIS day came Almond P. Hunter, Sheriff and Administrator, *de bonis* non of the estate of John Murphy, late of said county, deceased, and filed an allegation in writing, setting forth that the estate of said Murphy is insolvent, and prays that the same may be declared, and administered on as an insolvent estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that the 2nd Monday of June next, be set as the time of hearing the same at the Court House in the Town of Wedowee, Ala., and that notice be given to the creditors of said deceased, and all other persons interested or concerned, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days of the time, and place of hearing said allegation, requiring them to appear at the time and place, and show cause if any they have why said estate should not be declared insolvent, and administered on as an insolvent estate.

Attest: C. W. STATHAM,
May 15, 1849. c c c c c.

State of Alabama,

St. Clair County.

Orphans' Court, Special Term, 18th day of April, 1849.

THIS day came into Court, Abraham Green, the administrator of all and singular the goods, and chattels, rights, and credits of James Morgan, late of said county, deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate, and the Court having examined said accounts, reports the same for allowance at a Regular Term of the Orphans' Court, to be held in and for said county, at the Court House in Ashville, on the first Monday in July next.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication of said settlement be made in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, for at least four days previous to said 1st Monday, notifying all persons interested in said settlement to be and appear at the Court House, in the Town of Ashville, on said first Monday, and show if they have anything to allege, why said account should not be allowed, and settlement be made as above stated. A true copy from the minutes.

Attest. ROSS PHILLIPS,
Clerk of the County Court.
May 15, 1849.

State of Alabama,

Benton County.

County Court, sitting for Orphans' Business, May 14, 1849.

THIS day came into Court, Pinkney Woolley, Administrator of the Estate of Basil Woolley, deceased, by Martin and Thompson their attorneys, and filed their petition, setting forth that said deceased died seized and possessed of certain lands therein described, situate in the county of Benton and State of Alabama, known and distinguished as the East half of Section 14, Township 14, and Range 7, East, except 49 acres of the West line, and the South East fourth of Section 16, Township 14, and Range 7, East. Also the East half of Section 15, Township 14, and Range 7, East, all lying and being situate in the County of Benton. That it is necessary to divide the before mentioned tract or parcels of lands between the heirs of the said Basil Woolley, and that said lands cannot be equally fairly and beneficially divided among the said heirs without a sale thereof.

That said Basil Woolley left the following named children and heirs at law of his estate, to wit: Robert A. Woolley, Irby Woolley, Pinkney Woolley, Jennet Jones, wife of Hugh Jones, formerly Jennet Woolley, Minor Woolley, Andrew J. Woolley, Basil Woolley, Sabry C. Washburn, wife of Thomas Washburn, formerly Sabry Woolley, Ann E. Brown wife of Guion J. L. Brown, formerly Ann E. Woolley, all of full age, who reside in the State of Alabama, and Althea Hays, wife of Edward Hays, formerly Althea Woolley, who is of full age, and resides in the State of Louisiana, Mary C. Woolley, a minor, over the age of fourteen years, who resides in the State of Alabama, and for whom James C. Gray has been appointed guardian, *ad litem*.

Alleging that it is necessary to sell said lands for the purpose of making an equal, fair and beneficial distribution among the heirs of said deceased, and that an equal, fair and beneficial division among the heirs, cannot be made without a sale thereof, and further showing among other things, that Althea Hays, wife of Edward Hays, one of the heirs of said estate, resides beyond the limits of this State; and that the said Althea Hays, and her husband Edward Hays, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for forty days, notifying all persons interested, to appear at a regular term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in July, A. D. 1849, to answer said petition, or the same will be taken as confessed.

Witness: A. WOODS,
Clerk of said Court at office.
Attest: A. WOODS, Clerk.
May 15, 1849.—31.

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WE the undersigned commissioners who were heretofore appointed by the Orphans' Court of Benton County, to divide the Real Estate belonging to the Estate of Samuel C. Chambers deceased. Will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door, in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in July, A. D. 1849, to answer said petition, or the same will be taken as confessed.

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Witness: A. WOODS,
Clerk of said Court at office, this 4th day of May, A. D. 1849.
Attest: C. G. HALL, Clerk.
May 8, 1849.—m 3m.

Tax Collector's Sale.

ON Monday the sixth day of August next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in Wedowee, Randolph County, Alabama, in obedience to and in the manner prescribed by the present revenue law of Alabama, the N. W. fourth of S. 31, T. 19, R. 9, adjoining the lands of Francis Darter, or the waters of Fox creek near the Talladega line. State and county tax \$3.50. Levied on as the property of William R. Jordan.

ELIJAH HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.
April 10, 1849.—3m—\$7 50.

Also—At the same time and place.

I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the west half of the south west fourth of S. 31, T. 19, R. 9, adjoining the lands of Francis Darter, or the waters of Fox creek adjoining lands of F. Darter and Wm. Jordan, near the Talladega line: levied on as the property of Wm. McPherson to pay the State and County Taxes.

E. HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.
April 10, 1849.—3m—\$7 50.

Also—At the same time and place.

I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the west half of the south west fourth of S. 31, T. 19, R. 9, adjoining the lands of Francis Darter, or the waters of Fox creek adjoining lands of F. Darter and Wm. Jordan, near the Talladega line: levied on as the property of Wm. McPherson to pay the State and County Taxes.

E. HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.
April 10, 1849.—3m—\$7 50.

Also—At the same time and place.

I will also sell to the highest bidder for cash, the West half the south west fourth of S. 31, T. 19, R. 9, and the E. 1/2 of the S. W. 1/4, S. 26, T. 17, R. 9, State and County tax \$1.40. Given in by Martin Wadsworth, Act. and levied on as the property of B. H. Conyers, non resident.

E. HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.
April 10, 1849.—3m—\$7 50.

Also—At the same time and place.

I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the west half of S. 17, T. 17, R. 10, State and County tax \$2.25. Given in by Z. Reynolds Agent, and levied on as the property of Wm. L. Wallace.

E. HUMPHRIES, T. C. R. C.
April 10, 1849.—3m—\$7 50.

CAVE SPRING FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this School inform parents, that it is now open, and prepared to receive scholars. It is almost useless to say that for beauty of scenery, health, fine water, morals and economy, Cave Spring is not surpassed by any village in the United States. The buildings will be, when completed, immediately in the village, and constantly under the protection and view of the citizens. The School is conducted by Mrs. Burrs, who bears from Mr. Mosely, the late efficient principal of the Cedar Town Academy, the highest testimonials of character, and of qualifications in the more solid branches; and who has already shown a capacity for discipline and teaching, that excites the admiration of the Trustees and patrons of the School. The Trustees can give no better security for the proper management of this School than the fact that they are themselves the parents of daughters, and the institution has been established in view of their interest as such. It is their purpose to afford such instruction as becomes necessary—not a mere smattering of memorized trifles, but a knowledge of principles.

To supply increasing numbers, and the wants of advancing classes, suitable teachers will be provided. Instruction, in reading, writing, grammar, composition, arithmetic, geography, history, astronomy, the elements of chemistry, geology, and natural and moral philosophy, will form the foundation of instruction in this School. Provisions, however, will be made for music, drawing and painting, and the rudiments of the languages, for those who may desire it.

It is designed to introduce Chambers' Educational Course, a set of Books, of acknowledged superiority, uniformity and cheapness.

There is now under contract, and in course of erection, a roomy brick school house, in a beautiful situation.

There are three classes. Spelling, reading and writing from the first, and is taught at six dollars for a session of five months.

English grammar, arithmetic, geography and history, forms the second, and is taught at eight dollars per session.

The other branches enumerated above, forms the third class at twelve dollars a session.

Books can be obtained in families in the village at seven dollars a month.

May 1st, 1849.

To be published once a month in the Rome, Jacksonville and Centre papers, and bills forwarded to the Trustees of the Cave Spring Female School.

Wool Carding done at Cheeklock Factory in the shortest time, and on accommodating terms. Rolls made here are warranted equal to any made in the State. Also, Rolls for sale at 37 cents per pound.

J. & R. McKIBBIN.
April 3, 1849.

Attention, Boat No. 6.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade on Saturday the 26th day of May, 1849, at 11 o'clock, a. m., on the public square in Jacksonville, armed and equipped as the law directs, for the purpose of drill.

On the day of drill, there will be a Court Martial held for our company muster.

By order of W. CARPENTER, Capt. May 15, 1849.

PABELFORD & FAY,
Commission Merchants,
Bay Street, SAVANNAH, GA.

May 1, 1849.

May 1, 1849.

May 1, 1849.

May 1, 1849.

May 1, 1849.

May 1, 1849.

May 1, 1849.

J. M. NEWBY & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c. &c. Under the United States Hotel, Augusta, Ga. If you are in want of any article in the CLOTHING, HAT, CAP line just call in at NEWBY'S and select them. The styles, quality and price cannot fail to please. They also keep a good lot of SHIRTS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, STOCKS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TRUNKS, CARRIAGE BAGS, &c. &c. Call and look at them.

February 27, 1849.

Call and look at them.

Call and look at them.

Call and look at them.

Call and look at them.

ROOMS ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. A. Anderson & Co.
DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware &c.

Four doors below the Exchange

Hotel, on the sign of "Alabama

House," Broad street Rome Ga.

Feb. 20, 1849.—3m

BUENA VISTA HOUSE,

Rome, Georgia.

MRS. MARY A. CHOICE,

FORMERLY of Dahlonega,

respectfully informs the pub-

lic that she has recently tak-

en charge of the above

House, South side of Broad street, and

made extensive preparations for the

comfort and convenience of those who

may favor her with a call. From her

long experience, she confidently hopes

to give entire satisfaction to transient

Visitors and permanent Boarders.

February 20, 1849. 1y.

NEW STORE.

The subscriber respectfully informs the cit-

izens of Rome, and his vicinity that he has

now opened a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

at the corner immediately below the Printing

Office, Broad Street.

Also, Best Lino Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Mo-

lasses, Mackerel, and a fine assortment of Boots

and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, New York

style, Fancy Goods, Saddles, Brilles, &c., and

every article of Groceries, Canned

Carriage, Smith and Farmer's Tools; also, a

great variety of School Books, Novels, Histories,

&c. Glass and Crockery Ware; all of which he

pledges himself to sell on credit, and on

retail terms than can be purchased in the

place.

The public generally are cordially invited to

pay him a visit, inspect his goods and learn his

prices. J. J. COLLEN.

Rome, March 6, 1849.—1y.

HATS,

JUST received and for sale, once fine Beaver

Hats. F. L. SULLIVAN.

Rome, Ga., March 6, 1849.—1y.

GEO. W. BEALL,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Broad Street, Rome Ga.

Is prepared to execute all orders in his

line in the neatest and most fashion-

able style. Paris Fashions Received

Monthly, and will be forwarded to any

Tailor at \$12.00 a year, or a single

copy at \$1.00. Trimmings of a fine

quality constantly kept on hand.

IF A NOTE

One or two Journeyman Tailors, none

need apply to those of steady habits

and good workmen.

Feb. 13, 1849. 6m

DRUG STORE.

The subscriber respectfully informs

his patrons and the public gener-

ally that he has on hand a large and ex-

tensive stock of Drugs, Medicines,

Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Varnishes,

Window Glass, Brushes, Toilet and

Shawney Soaps, Colognes, Essences,

Spices, Botanic and Patent Medicines

of every kind.

ALSO.

Books and Stationery.

Including a good supply of Historical,

School and miscellaneous Books, Bi-

bles, Nymph Books, Poems, Novels,

New Publications &c. Can and Letter

Paper, Note Paper, Bull and Fancy

Envelopes, Gold and Steel Pens, Wat-

ter Colors, and Paints, Boxes, Blank

Books, Memorandums, Journals, Log-

gers, Day Books, and every variety of

articles, usually kept in the Stationery

line, all of which are offered at whole

sale and retail prices on the most rea-

sonable terms. Orders punctually at-

tended to goods forwarded with Des-

patch.

Two doors above the Exchange Ha-

tel, Broad street, Rome Ga.

J. D. DICKERSON.

Feb. 20, 1849.—1y

J. R. Garland,

Watch and Clock Repairer,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GEORGIA.

SIGN OF THE LARGE WATCH.

ALL orders from a distance thank

fully received and faithfully attend-

ed to.

N. B. County, Masonic and Sons of

Temperance signs, engraved to order

and warranted to please.

Feb. 20, 1849.—3m.

GEO. C. WHITLEY,

Attorney at Law

DENTISTRY.

DR. C. C. PORTER.

Member of the Medical Board at Jacksonville

Surgeon Dentist.

WORTHY his most grateful acknowledg-

ments to his old friends for the very liberal

patronage with which he has been favored, and

informs them and the public generally, that he is

now devoting his entire time and attention to

his profession. He has recently received from

New York an elegant and improved spring

and Summer Opening Chair, for the comfort and

convenience of his patrons; and as a slight

compensation for their former liberality; and

hopes from the honest, faithful, and neat manner in

which his operations have been performed, to

receive a continuance of public favor. His office

is at the Brick Corner west of the court house.

January 16, 1849.—4f.

Warehouse, Commission &

General Forwarding Business,

Rome, Georgia.

COMBS & PENTECOST,

Respectfully tender their services

to their friends and acquaint-

ances, and all who may favor

them with their patronage in

Northern Alabama, in the above business.

Their Warehouse is situated near,

and very convenient to the Rail Road Depot.—

Their solicited and prompt attention will be given

to the business in all its departments.—They

will make cash advances on cotton consigned to them

for sale in this market, or for shipment to another

if required.—Charges made rates.

Rome, Ga., September 1848

W. W. GIBBS & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform their

friends and the public generally,

that they have opened in the city of

Rome, a Large and Extensive

Stock of Groceries,

consisting of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt,

Iron, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Molasses,

Powder, Shot and Lead, Nails, Candles,

Glass, Putty, Ginger, Pepper, Spice,

Candies and Grindstones, together with a

well assorted Stock of

Fine Liquors,

Brandy, choice Wines and Cordials

of the most popular Brands. They

have also on hand, a very heavy Lot

of **Homespun**, which will be

sold on very reasonable terms. The

trading public are cordially invited to

give us a call and examine our stock

before purchasing elsewhere.

They are connected with the

Ware House Business of Gibbs &

McCord, Augusta, and are amply pre-

pared to make liberal advances on all

produce consigned to them.

Rome, Ga., Jan. 16, 1849.—3m.

LAW NOTICE.

R. G. EARLE,

AND

G. T. McAFEE,

Have formed a partnership in the

practice of Law. One of them will

attend all the Courts of St. Clair, De-

kalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph &

Talladega. Office of R. G. Earle at

Jacksonville, and the office of G. T.

McAfee at Talladega Ala, McKen-

zie's shop, up stairs.

Address Earle & McAfee, Jackson-

ville Benton, or McAfee & Earle Tal-

adega Ala.

WILLIAM F. DAVIS,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

Office in Jacksonville, number 6 on

"Of Rice Row."

May 23, 1848.

WILLIAM M. FORNEY,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

Office in Jacksonville, number 4 on

"Office Row."

May 23, 1848.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

Office in Jacksonville, number 6 on

"Of Rice Row."

May 23, 1848.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,

Attorney at Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

Office in Jacksonville, number 6 on

"Of Rice Row."

May 23, 1848.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,

NEW GOODS.

WINTER AND SPRING SUPPLIES.

Great Bargains, cheaper than the cheapest.

WE are now receiving and opening

near the Bridge on the South side

of Broad Street, Rome, Ga., a splendid

assortment of Dry Goods, consisting

of every article that may be called for

in our line. Also, Hardware, Groc-

eries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots,

& Shoes, which we intend to sell low-

er than any body. Call and examine

our stock and buy if it suits you.

We will take in exchange for Goods,

Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Feathers, Bes-

ses and Tallow.

W. E. J. BURNETT, & Co.

N. B. Liberal advances made on

Cotton consigned to us. W. E. J. & Co.

Feb. 20, 1849.—3m.

Shackelford's Hotel,

CENTER, CHEROKEE COUNTY, ALA.

W. A. Shackelford has taken the

Hotel formerly owned by G. W.

Crozier where he hopes to

give satisfaction to all who may favor

him with a call. Feb. 13, 1849.

Wm. H. McCLERROY & Co.

EAST WETUMPKA, ALA.

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN FANCY & STAPLE

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hard Ware, Crockery, Glass, China,

Saddlery, Books and Stationery, Hats,

Caps, Shoes, Boots, Bonnets, Drugs,

Medicines, Paints, Oils, Guns, moun-

itions, &c. with most other articles of

Merchandise suited to the demand of

the surrounding country. To which we

invite the attention of all visitors to our

Town, and feel assured of our ability

to give satisfaction, having all the fa-

cilities needful to our Business, and

the advantage of a resident partner in

New York with more than 30 years

experience in Merchandise. A fine

assortment just received.

O. F. HALL,

A. J. OWEN,

W. H. McCLERROY.

June 9, 1848.

Notice.

NO person need apply for a Marriage

License if the male be under the

age of 21 years, and the female

under 18 years of age, intending to

marry—as no License will issue in

such case, without first producing a

certificate from the parent or guardian,

giving their consent to the intended